

WEATHER FORECAST.

Mostly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh northerly winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 72. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1922. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

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THREE CENTS WITHIN 200 MILES. FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

## WOOL TARIFF RATE ADDS \$200,000,000 A YEAR TO CLOTHES

Senator Walsh Tells of Advance in Price of Suits and Overcoats.

### HE QUOTES FIGURES

Garments to Cost From \$2.50 to \$5.50 More Under New Duty.

### LINING UP FOR FIGHT

Wadsworth Joins Republican Group and Democrats Opposing the Bill.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. (New York Herald Bureau.) Washington, D. C., July 23. How the wool duty of 33 cents a pound in the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill will advance the cost of suits and overcoats anywhere from \$2.50 to \$5.50, adding at least \$200,000,000 a year to the American clothing bill, was explained to-night by Senator Walsh (Dem., Mass.) preliminary to the fight he is leading against the wool schedule now under consideration in the Senate.

Senator Walsh presented a vast array of tabulations, one prepared by the United States Tariff Commission and another by the Carded Wool Manufacturers Association, showing that the 33 cent duty is bound to be passed along and pyramided in the ordinary course of business, until when the suit or overcoat finally reaches the wearer the wool it contains is advanced something like a dollar a pound over the present price. The Tariff Commission estimated the increase at 33 cents a pound while the manufacturers said it would be in excess of \$1.01 a pound. All this will be brought out in detail to-morrow when the Senate resumes consideration of the wool schedule, which, all in all, is the most flagrant piece of rate raising yet much contemplated by the tariff makers. Walsh said that the tariff makers are not content with the 33 cent duty on the carded wool. They are also increasing the duty on the raw wool. He said that the tariff makers are also increasing the duty on the raw wool. He said that the tariff makers are also increasing the duty on the raw wool.

"A Political Miracle." "If a political party can enact legislation that requires an increased cost in men's suits and overcoats and women's dresses from \$2.50 to \$5.50 and remain in power, it is a political miracle," Senator Walsh said to-night. "It will be the first time since a political miracle has occurred in America. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that when the tariff is increased, say, \$2.50 per suit, to an increase of \$5.50, per overcoat, we are increasing only to the probable cost of the wool. These figures do not take into consideration the fact that the tariff will serve to increase the cost of garments to the public, such as the increases in the protective rates on wool goods and other articles entering into garments, such as linings and trimmings and even buttons. It is quite evident that the tariff commission has made a very conservative estimate of how the cost of the duty will work out. For example, instead of computing the pyramiding by taking the maximum number of middlemen and making a conservative allowance for the profit and profit in each instance, the Tariff Commission has very plainly, in the interest of moderation, chosen the minimum number of middlemen and made allowance for selling expense and profit, which are indeed conservative. They have been very careful also to explain that the duty upon raw wool will not be passed on to the consumer. Yet, with all these qualifications, it is apparent that they are of the opinion that this 33 cent duty on raw wool will result in an increase of 33 cents per pound of cloth in the garment. The Carded Wool Manufacturers Association estimates that the added cost will amount to \$310,284,000. This is computed upon the assumption of an allowance for profit and selling expenses of 10 per cent, 15 per cent, 17 per cent, 22 1/2 per cent, and 32 1/2 per cent, respectively, to the wool dealer, spinner, weaver, clothing manufacturer and retailer, upon which basis the 33 cent duty on raw wool would pyramid to \$1.01 a pound of cloth in the garment. This pyramiding duty is then multiplied by the annual rate of consumption of clean wool, taken as \$100,000,000 pounds, and the total cost, \$310,284,000 as the total cost to the public.

"But if it is contended that this association has a special interest in securing a reduction of the duty upon Continued on Page Two.

## TARIFF COMMISSION SHOWS HIGHER COST OF CLOTHING

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

THE United States Tariff Commission estimates in the following table that the 33 cent rate on clean wool in the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill will increase the cost of suits and overcoats from \$1.62 to \$5.70 over present prices.

The commission believes the duty, according to normal business practices, will be passed along and pyramided by the manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and others involved, so that it will in the end mean an increase of 93 cents a pound. In view, however, of the possibility that the figure will not be 93 cents, an allowance of 10 and 20 per cent. of this price is shown in the table. Here are the figures.

	Weight of cloth per linear yard (34- 36 inches wide)	Linear yards required	Weight of cloth in article	Based on 93 cents per pound of cloth	Based on 93 cents plus 10 percent	Based on 93 cents plus 20 percent	Cost of duty per article
Suits	10	3½	2½	\$2.05	\$1.83	\$1.62	
	12	3½	2½	2.44	2.20	1.95	
	14	3½	3½	2.85	2.56	2.28	
Overcoats:ordinary	20	2½	3½	3.20	2.88	2.66	
Unlined	20	3	3½	3.49	3.14	2.79	
Heavy ulsters, lined	28	3	5 11-16	5.29	4.76	4.23	
Unlined	28	3½	6½	5.70	5.13	4.56	

## ALCOHOLIC DEATHS 89 P. C. OVER 1920

Medical Examiner Also Reports 27 P. C. Increase This Year Over 1921.

## BLAMES POISONED LIQUOR Tests Show Drinks of Iodine, Creosote, Benzene, Kerosene and Ether.

Deaths from acute alcoholism in New York this year have increased nearly 27 per cent. over 1921 and nearly 89 per cent. over 1920, it was learned yesterday from the Chief Medical Examiner. The jump in the mortality rate is attributed by health and medical officials to the poor quality of liquor being sold. Three-fourths of the whiskey New Yorkers are drinking is hooch, mostly and cheaply manufactured to supply the demand that has not decreased, while Federal authorities have clamped down the lid on importation and withdrawal of bonded liquor. "If New Yorkers knew what they were drinking they wouldn't drink it," is the way in which the situation is summed up by law enforcement and medical officials. They have ascribed the name of hooch, as differentiated from genuine whiskey, to this liquid fire which constitutes the great bulk of beverage sold in saloons, in restaurants and by bootleggers. The records of Medical Examiner Dr. Charles Norris show that eighty persons died from acute alcoholism in the first six months of 1922. These records include only victims who died without medical attention, and Dr. Norris says many more New Yorkers probably died of the same cause, but because of the attendance of private physicians the cases were not investigated by his staff and their deaths are not included in the records.

Iodine "Like Scotch." The total number of alcoholic deaths investigated by the medical examiner in 1921 was 137—thirty-three less than the total will be for this year at the rate to date. The death rate for the entire year is expected to advance. The liquor New York is drinking may be divided into six general groups: 1—Genuine bottled in bond whiskey—less than one-sixth of the total daily consumption. 2—Grain alcohol, colored with burnt sugar and sold under label for real whiskey. 3—Denatured alcohol, which has been purified to remove the poisonous substance making it unfit for beverage purposes. 4—Unpurified denatured alcohol, which may contain creosote, benzene, kerosene, pyridine, petroleum ether, diethyl phthalate, or some other denaturant. 5—Wood or methyl alcohol. 6—Water colored and flavored with iodine.

This last type of hooch is one of the clearest indications of the liquor situation in New York. Iodine and water has appeared on the market only within the last two months, and the connection reveals the lengths to which bootleggers have gone to supply the trade. To any one not expert in distinguishing whiskey, and often to those who are, water colored with iodine has the appearance of real Scotch whiskey. Even after taking a drink of the mixture one cannot always recognize it for what it is because the iodine gives the liquid a tang resembling that of whiskey. But perhaps the most dangerous concoction on the market is that made from denatured alcohol. Even if the bootlegger be conscientious and tries to remove the foreign substance making it more than often unsuccessful. Purifying denatured alcohol is a task for a professional chemist, and no amateur dabbling in chemistry may be sure of success. Since the enactment of the Mullan-Gage act, the State prohibition law, in April, 1921, over 10,000 samples of liquor have been analyzed for the Police Department and Federal authorities by the Central Testing Laboratory of the Board of Purchase. The purpose of most of the tests was Continued on Page Four.

## THREE GIRLS HELP BANDITS RAID SHOPS

Blonde and Brunette and Two Men Get \$385 and \$450 in Two Hauls.

## YOUNG WOMAN A LOOKOUT Guards Butcher Shop Doorway While Two Companions Look Proprietor in Icebox.

The police were looking last night into restaurants in the White Light district and watching the beaches and the principal roadways leading from this city, hoping to find the three girl bandits who set out early yesterday for a Sunday of crime, and who would up before midnight with a record that their companions, male bandits, might never have achieved alone. All three were described by their victims as pretty, and so fashionable that their skirts, in deference to Paris, came down almost to their ankles. Two of them, one a chatty, laughing blonde and the other a brunette of considerable charm, worked with two men in a big seven passenger touring car. The other worked with two men as their lookout. The last robbery was a few minutes after 8 o'clock at night. The touring car, with a girl at the wheel, drove up to the restaurant of Morris Goldman, 1055 Lexington avenue. Two men and two girls—the blonde and the brunette—got out. The girls, Goldman said later, wore no hats and were tanned as if they had spent long hours at the beach. "Gee, I'm hungry," said the blonde, looking with the longing eyes of a hungry woman at the row of things to eat in Goldman's place. "I guess we're all pretty hungry," said one of the men. Gagged With Own Apron. "Very well," said Goldman, "you have come to the best delicatessen in Yorkville. That is if you'll pardon my natural pride. What'll it be?" The young woman as a starter ordered sardine sandwiches. Goldman went back to get them. The men followed him. "We were just spooning you about those sardines," one of them said. "Put up your hands."

Goldman looked into a couple of revolvers. The men made him take off his apron, and while they chided him in good humored fashion they tied it about his head so that he could not speak. They took \$300 and a \$75 gold watch from his pockets, picked \$55 out of the cash register and then kicked him down the stairs to the cellar. Goldman, a time manager, made enough noise to attract a policeman and then told his story at the East Sixty-seventh street station. Rob Dry Goods Store. The police were sure that the girls were the same as the accomplices of the men in an automobile of similar description earlier in the day to the Reliable Dry Goods Shop at 615 Ninth avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and robbed it of \$420. Julius Stotsky, owner of the store, was talking with his wife, his brother Oscar, a salesman, and Henry Freedman, a jewelry salesman, when the three men entered and held up everybody inside. One bandit took \$200 from the cash register. Another robbed Freedman of \$200 and a gold watch and chain, but missed a \$1,000 diamond ring which he had managed to slip off his finger and hide between the leaves of a notebook. The bandits took small sums ranging from \$5 to \$15 from the others, crowded them all into the back room and then left and drove away. Stotsky and the others hurried to the street, shouting for the police and blowing police whistles. When detectives from the West Forty-seventh street station arrived the car had disappeared in Tenth avenue.

The third girl bandit made her appearance with two men at the butcher store owned by James Matorano, at 225 Hudson street. Frank Turco, a salesman, was in the store with Matorano and his wife. The bandits drew revolvers and forced the two men into the ice box. Mrs. Matorano stood with her hands over her head while the bandits took \$177 out of the cash drawer. The girls, calm and pretty, stood in the doorway at a lookout. When the men had finished, all jumped into an automobile waiting at Canal and Watts streets and drove rapidly away in Canal street. Continued on Page Two.

## THREE MEN AND GIRL SHOT AS DRINK STIRS RIOT IN CELTIC PARK

Thousand Picnickers Fight When Man With Flask Is Arrested.

### LIEUTENANT CLUBBED

Policeman Wounded Fighting Way Through Mob to Aid Plain Clothes Man.

### 5 WOMEN ARE VICTIMS

One Recently Arrived From Ireland Gets Dramatic Taste of American Life.

Just before half past five yesterday afternoon Police Lieut. Robert McCarthy of Flushing station, saw James Sullivan, 113 East Seventy-fifth street, Manhattan, draw a flask from his pocket and hand it to a man. The man took a long swig and returned the flask to Sullivan. This was in Celtic Park, Long Island City. McCarthy was there at the head of a dozen plain clothes men, instructed to arrest bootleggers. Celtic Park was never gay. Within its confines were many members of the International Steam and Operating Engineers of New York city on their summer outing. In addition were numerous women folk of the engineers, and added to them were sundry others, who had been told to come and hear John F. Hyland, Mayor of New York, deliver a speech. The Mayor failed to arrive. But there was a baseball game and dancing and foot races and leaping and picnic lunches and, if the police are to be believed, a bit of clandestine drinking. At the moment McCarthy laid hands upon Sullivan, the baseball game had reached the last half of the ninth and a thousand men and women were in the dance casino, warm but enthusiastic, probably five hundred more were sitting about the perimeter of the picnic grounds and sitting and lying out under the trees. An exhibition of the fine old Irish game of hurling was in progress across from the ball field and a few of the young men had revived the favorite sport of the County Mayo, the same being trying to break each other's shins with wooden hurleys. A wrestling match or so on the proceedings and here and there a lady who did not consider the absence of boxing gloves a bar to boxing, were busting each other right heartily and apparently liking it. Such was the scene of serenity that Celtic Park presented yesterday afternoon at the moment Lieut. McCarthy placed Sullivan under arrest. A lusty roar issued from Sullivan's throat. A few of his most intimate friends hastened to his side and took in the situation. McCarthy, they were cooing, was a glum fellow. The music ceased in the casino. The baseball game came to a sudden halt. The boys ceased hurling each other and cracking each other with wagon spokes. The wrestlers quit their private affairs, scenting the prospect of a public fight. McCarthy Down Flat. Persons present say virtually everybody in Celtic Park surrounded McCarthy and Sullivan. Nobody seems to be quite clear about what happened first. The consensus indicates, however, that one of the boys with a wagon spoke reached over and tapped McCarthy on the skull, and deciding that a man who stood near by was another plainclothes policeman, tapped him. McCarthy went down. A detective hit Sullivan on the chin with his fist and put two men on the ground. Then there started a free for all fight that has never been equalled in Celtic Park at any rate. Nobody knew how many policemen were present, so the fighting was general. Anybody who happened to be near anybody else received at least a punch on the jaw. In the center of the fighting mob—it is estimated that at least 1,000 persons were actively engaged—Jay McCarthy and Sullivan. Friends of the latter had beaten their way to his side, but they were not able to do much. Whatever else they found handy and effective. They kicked at the half-conscious lieutenant, sometimes getting him, and almost as often getting Sullivan. McCarthy had a strange hold on Sullivan and was trying to shield his head behind his prisoner's body. Dispersal Follows Shooting. Policemen Jell Ball of the Flushing station, who lives at 1 Prospect avenue, Flushing, slugged his way through the crowd to McCarthy's side. Other policemen, in plain clothes, as Bell was, were occupied in supplementary fights on the outskirts of the mob. None of the policemen lost his head and none drew his revolver, but with fists and blackjacks they were fighting their way toward the center of the riot. Bell knocked four or five of the Continued on Page Two.

## BUREAU TO EXPOSE SHADY STOCK ISSUES TO SAVE INVESTORS

D. F. Houston, Former Agriculture Secretary, Heads Bureau of Inquiry.

### TO ROUT BUCKETEERS

Unsafe Financial Houses Will Be Reported and Prosecution Assisted.

### WORK ALREADY STARTED

Some Fly-by-Night Security Dealers Ousted From Offices in Big Building.

Plans for a vast organization to fight unscrupulous promoters of worthless stocks and sellers of other equally bad securities, who each year take many millions of dollars from small investors, have resulted in the formation of the Better Business Bureau of New York City, Inc. Many great financial and public organizations are represented in the bureau, which has at its head, in full charge of all the work which it will undertake, David F. Houston, formerly Secretary of Agriculture. For months the organizers have been working on their plans. The immediate motivation was the wholesale failure of bucket shops and the vast swindling of investors, American and foreign, in the last few months. They hope to accomplish, among other things, investigation of questionable financial operations and correction of wrong practices. Offenders are to be exposed and fullest aid will be given in prosecution. The bureau is already functioning at offices just opened at 61 Broadway. Assisting Mr. Houston are H. J. Kenner, former director of the National Vigilance Committee, and a staff of trained aids and investigators. Jerome Simmons is counsel for the bureau. In discussing the program of work, Mr. Houston said: "The Better Business Bureau contemplates a service to the public and to legitimate business which will be protective and preventive. The bureau will conduct investigations continuously, not only all of the unscrupulous operators and one miser by the miners to sit with your tribunal in a purely advisory capacity, but without voice or vote. I feel and I know that a large majority of the public will support the bureau. It is a comparatively short time to develop outstanding essential facts in regard to the situation. "With such facts before it, the bureau would be able to give information to the public and to give them the strength of their own hands in determining to start the mines in accordance with your proclamation to the Governors of the several States involved, on a basis of wages which inevitably must mean the maintenance of the public interest. "We also have in mind that a thorough investigation of all the facts relating to the union bituminous coal fields will be extremely helpful to the American public and to the coal industry as well and would lead to some constructive suggestions. "You may be assured that in the meantime the operators of Indiana are earnestly working with Gov. McCray and the local authorities to determine the best and most effective plan under which production of coal can be resumed, and I am informed that the operators in all other States are working to the same end. All operators in all districts, union and non-union, unite in supporting you in your determination to protect every man in his inalienable right to work."

YOUTH DROWNS IN LAKE. GROSVILLE, July 23.—Bertram Boyd, 13, Syracuse, was drowned this afternoon at Green Lake, near here, while swimming with other children. Heart trouble is believed to have been the cause. Boyd fell from a boat within thirty-five feet of the shore. OBREGON IMPROVING. MEXICO CITY, July 23.—The condition of President Obregon was said to-day to be improved. His physicians have ordered that he remain three days more at home. He is suffering from bronchitis. CULBERSON IS THIRD IN THE TEXAS BATTLE. Mayfield Leads for Senate; Klan Candidate Last. DALLAS, Tex., July 23.—Early B. Mayfield showed a considerable lead over his opponents for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator at 7:30 o'clock to-night, when about half of the total vote of 250 counties had been counted. The vote showed Mayfield, 84,107; Ferguson, 63,068; Culbertson, 43,538; Thomas, 47,294; Cusley, 31,881; Henry, the avowed candidate of the Ku Klux Klan, in last, with 22,412 votes. In the gubernatorial race Gov. P. M. Neff has 170,948; Rogers, 103,471; Warner, 10,234; King, 8,487.

## HARDING IS DUE TO ACT IN 48 HOURS IN BOTH RAIL AND COAL STRIKES

## COAL OPERATORS ASK HARDING FOR INQUIRY

Want Non-Partisan Body to Investigate Situation in Mine Fields.

### OFFER TO AID PRESIDENT

Tribunal Should Be Appointed at Once, A. M. Ogle Declares.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23 (Associated Press).—President Harding was urged to appoint immediately a non-partisan fact finding tribunal to inquire into the coal situation in a telegram sent to him to-night by A. M. Ogle, president of the National Coal Association. The President announced the consideration of such a commission last week. Mr. Ogle, in the telegram, also suggested the appointment of one miner and one operator as technical advisers, but neither to have a vote or voice in the deliberations of the tribunal. "Such a tribunal if appointed immediately could develop within a comparatively short time such facts regarding the coal industry, says the telegram, as 'would strengthen your hand in carrying out your program to start the mines in accordance with your proclamation to the Governors of the several States involved.' "The telegram reads: "In order that there